†Goats (see Animals).
Hides and skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilog.: also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather.)
Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Leather (tanned hides and skins.)
Linen and cotton threads for treating wounds (linters) (see under Cotton).
†Livestock. (see Animals.)
Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales).
Manganese.
Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (except linseed oil and oil-seeds).
Medicaments.*
Molybdenum.
Motor accessories. (See under Tyres.)
Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Oilcakes (see under Cakes).
Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (except linseed oils and oilseeds); lubricating oils (see under Lubricating oils).
Paraffin.
†Pigs. (See Animals.)
Pulse.*
Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).
Rice.*
†Sheep. (See Animals.)
Sugar.*
Sulphate of ammonia.
Tanning materials.
Tin and tin ore§; tin wares.
Tungsten.
Tyres (pneumatic), covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.‡
Vanadium.
Wolfram ore.
Wool (raw), washed, or waste.

NOTE.—An export supertax of 20 escudos per 100 kilogs. is levied on unwashed wool exported from Portugal.

EGYPT.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN VIRTUE OF PROCLAMATIONS OR MINISTERIAL DECISIONS.

September 15, 1915.

Acroplanes, balloons, and dirigibles, and component parts thereof.
Alimentary products in general, *with the exception of the following articles*:—
Alcohol.
Beer.
Earthnuts (arachides).
Eggs.
Quails, living.
Cereals [unlimited export is allowed of maize, millet, beans, lentils, wheat (1915 crop)].

[With regard to the free export of wheat, information has been received through the Foreign Office from the Egyptian Government to the effect that export is practically confined to the United Kingdom and Marseilles. The export of wheat may also be allowed to Spain and Portugal and to neutrals outside Europe if the shipment presents no suspicious circumstances, but not to Scandinavia or the Balkans.]

* The *exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although the *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.
† The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited
‡ The prohibition does not apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent islands to Portuguese oversea provinces or from such oversea provinces to Portugal and the adjacent islands.
§ Licences may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Oversea Trust), and extra-European destinations. [23-6-15]

Indian flour (*i.e.*, flour made from Indian wheat).
Rice :
Foreign rice (unlimited export allowed).
Native rice, husked.
NOTE.—Native rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.
Sesame of all kinds.
Fresh vegetables.
Caramels.
Bran—up to 2,000 metric tons.
Oilcakes.
Sugar—up to 10,000 metric tons until the end of August last (by the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte).
[No later information received.]
Cane sugar molasses [*i.e.*, molasses used for distilling purposes, but not liquid sugar known as "dark honey" (miel noir)].
Sugar straw (*sucre paille*).
Tea (unlimited export allowed).
Chickpeas.
Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."
Onions.

NOTE.—Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June, 1915, that onions should be allowed to go freely to Italian as well as to French ports, provided they are not consigned in transit to Switzerland. No onions with a Swiss destination are to be allowed to be exported pending the formation of the proposed Société de Surveillance Economique. No onions are to be allowed to be exported to other Mediterranean countries without reference to the Foreign Office. Exports of onions for Scandinavia should be consigned *via* the United Kingdom in order that the ultimate destination may in every case be investigated. Exports of onions for the Netherlands may be allowed, provided they are normal in amount and are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

Alimentary products (*continued*) :—
Exceptions (*continued*)—
Almonds.
Bananas.
Citrons and fruits from Alkekange.
Cotton-seed (unlimited export allowed).
Cotton-seed oil.
Dates.
Tomatoes.
Cuttle-fish.
Soles (unlimited export allowed).
Salted fish.
Coffee (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—up to 18 metric tons per month).
Fresh butter (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).
Animals—saddle, pack and draught animals capable of being used in war.
Arms and ammunition and all component parts thereof.
Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.
Camping requisites, military equipment, and uniforms.
Carts—see under Vehicles.
Chemical products (medicine)—see under Drugs.
Coal and briquettes.
NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.
Coal sacks.
Copper and copper alloy.
NOTE.—The export of copper and copper alloy is permitted to the Allied Countries.
Cotton, raw.
NOTE.—The export of *raw cotton* from Egypt is prohibited to all ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal.
Drugs of all kinds, medicinal chemical products, and serums.
NOTE.—It is understood that the following are allowed to be exported by permission of the Ministry of Finance :—
Opium.
Datura stramonium.
Henbane.

Colocynth.
Hemlock.
Caustic soda.
Natural salt.
Common soap.
Natural phosphates.
Gum Arabic.
Senna.

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.
Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).
Gunpowder and all other explosives.
Military equipment, uniforms, and camping requisites.
Motor cars—see under Vehicles.
Petroleum and petrol (bensine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks, empty.*
Sacks for coal.
Uniforms, military equipment, and camping requisites.
Vehicles:—

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs. or more, and component parts thereof.
Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.
Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs. or more.

Wood, building.
Wool and woollen manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last, that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the first page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

JAPAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED FROM JAPAN.

September 22, 1915.

The exportation of the following goods from Japan is only permitted with special authority from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or (in the case of medicinal articles) from the Minister of the Interior. Persons desiring to obtain permission to export such goods must apply to the respective Minister, and must furnish particulars as to the names, quantities, and destination of the consignments which they desire to export:—

[NOTE.—The prohibitions noted below apply also, *mutatis mutandis* to Corea and Formosa.]

Alizarine and aniline dyes.
Boots and shoes (footwear).
Chrome, ferro-chrome, chrome steel.
Cloth, uniform.
Clothing, articles of (see Underwear, Gloves, Woollen knitted goods).
Dyes (alizarine and aniline); artificial indigo.

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* Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.

[Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 19th July, that the export of empty cement bags should be permitted to Allied Countries.]